

## INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.

The information to wool growers, contained in the following paragraph, is extracted from a letter published in the April number of the Cultivator. It will be read with interest by our wool growers:

"As to encouragement to the wool growers, in my opinion, their prospects were never so good; and among other reasons, are first: a majority of the people are counting square up to the mark in favor of a 'protective tariff,' and the wool growers have learned that this kind of tariff, is quite as useful to them with their three hundred millions in sheep farms, &c., as it is to woolen manufacturers with their twenty millions in mills, machinery, &c."

Second. There is infinitely more skill employed in the working of wools, and more talent and character in the general management of the woolen business than at any former period.

Third. A number of new branches have lately been undertaken with entire success. The making of moulain delaines have been commenced also under the most favorable auspices; and last though not least, the horde of "drab gaitered gentry" from Yorkshire, which infested New York city for so many years, have been broken up and driven from our shores.

The advance in prices of all kinds of wool will be sustained. The article has been depressed below its value, all over the world for three years past; but it has now turned, and a considerable advance has taken place in Europe; the next German fairs will show more animation in the demand than has been seen for a long time.—*Ontario Repository.*

\*Smugglers.

## WHAT DO THE FARMERS SAY?

The present duties on wool, costing over 7 cents a pound, is 30 per cent, and 3 cents a pound. The Locofoco British bill leaves off the 3 cents a pound, and places it at only 30 per cent, on the price paid for it in the country from whence it is shipped. This is not all; the reduced duty on wool even at 30 per cent is a mere cheat, for there is a clause before you get through the bill, that all duties which exceed 25 per cent are to be reduced to that standard on the first of September, 1845. Consequently, after the next Presidential election is over, the duty on wool is to be reduced 5 per cent more!

This outrageous reduction is to be made to meet the views of the free trade clique of the South, to get them to vote for Van Buren; or in other words, to pick the pockets of Farmers, to catch a few votes south of Mason and Dixon's line. They propose to raise the duties on wool—the cost of which is less than 7 cents a pound, from 5 per cent to 15. This kind of wool does not come in competition with any raised in this country; consequently the raising of duty does not effect our wool growers at all. It was raised merely as a blinder or apology for reducing the duty on the kind of wool that comes in competition with American.

What do our wool growers say to this? [*Boston Atlas.*]

MR. CLAY AND TEXAS.—The report which we noticed yesterday of a letter from Mr. Clay against the annexation appears to be confirmed. The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says: [Advertiser.]

The opinions of Mr. Clay on annexation, which have been some few days in this city, will appear in the Intelligencer of Thursday next. They are such as are characteristic of the man and worthy of his high position. He discusses the subject briefly, but frankly & ably. His views are those of a Statesman and a Patriot, and such as will commend themselves to the approbation of all sober and right-minded people throughout the country. He is for preserving the faith of the Nation and its honor. He is against annexation without the assent of Mexico is first had, and even then unless it shall be with the general concurrence of the people of the Union.

THE TRUE GRIT.—Roger Sherman Baldwin, the Whig candidate for Governor of Connecticut, who, there is no doubt, will be elected by the Legislature, is the son of the venerable Simon Baldwin, of New Haven, now over 80 years of age, a graduate in the same class at Yale College with Chancellor Kent, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Mr. Baldwin is also a grandson of the elected Roger Sherman, the shoemaker, who was one of the firmest patriots of the Revolution, a signer of the Constitution of the United States.—Daniel Putnam Tyler, though Tyler by name, Clay most patricially, Secretary of the State of Connecticut elect, is from Windham county, and is a grandson of old Major General Israel Putnam, a man that the Connecticut people hold in perfect reverence.—*Boston Atlas.*

Mr. Benton appeared in the Senate today, having just returned from the West. He appears well, but says that he has entirely lost the hearing of one ear, and that he suffers from disagreeable sensations in it. The shock that he sustained on board the Princeton, would, it is thought, have killed him, had not his mouth been open at the time. The typhoid of one ear is badly broken, and can never be restored. N. Y. Com. Ass. Correspondence.

## THE SENTINEL

JOHN VAN FOSSEN, EDITOR.

YPSILANTI, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1844.

## HENRY CLAY AND MARTIN VAN BUREN—THE CONTRAST.

The past position occupied by these distinguished individuals, and the relation in which they now stand to the people of the United States, affords a lesson of instruction in the business of life and the affairs of men, that is worthy of the attention of all, and if carefully examined cannot fail to produce, by the force and power of its teachings, the most salutary effects on the conduct of our public men, and the interests of our country. The individuals named at the head of this article, have alike risen from humble and obscure birth by the strength and energies of their own characters, until they have reached the highest points of distinction and attained the highest official honors recognized by this republic—and this seems to be the only parallel to be found in their lives or characters. It was the fortune of these distinguished men to have commenced their public career nearly at the same time, and when the theory of our republican plan of government was undergoing those tests of experience that were to determine its utility, its capability of being sustained under the emergencies of war and the various contingencies to which all governments are liable.

The great and good men of the revolution, had by their bravery and patriotism achieved for the citizens of America, liberty and a country, and in their wisdom had laid the foundation of a government, on the broad ground of justice, equality and regulated liberty. The superstructure was but partially reared. It remained for their successors to complete and establish what they had begun, and but partially completed. This was a work in which theories were to be tested by practice, and to be approved, amended or rejected, as experience might determine in the case. In a matter so complex and diversified as the details of a plan of civil government, it is not within the scope of human wisdom, to devise at once a system free from defect. Experience and the varying wants of society, are alone capable of detecting the imperfections of theories and is it the business of the patriot and the statesman to preserve what experience has approved, and to remedy what it shall have shown to be defective. We have thus taken a glance at the field that lay open to the labors, and invited the enterprise of the subjects of our remarks. The manner in which they have respectively acquitted themselves, and their present standing before the country, remains to be considered. That both possess talents of a superior order is most abundantly shown, not only by the distinction they have respectively acquired, but by the manner in which they have acquitted themselves.

Mr. Clay commenced his public career as a member of the Legislature of Kentucky. Mr. Van Buren as a member of the Legislature of New York, both having been educated in the profession of the Law. Mr. Clay's first movement was to identify himself with the cause of popular rights, and in the discussion of nearly every great and important question of national policy, since he first filled a seat in the U. S. Senate in 1806, he has taken a leading or prominent part. While the names of Federalist and Republican or Democrat were acknowledged by the parties that had respectively arrayed themselves under them, Mr. Clay was unwavering in his support of all the leading measures and principles of the Democratic party, and by that party was successively elected first, in 1804 and '5 to the Legislature of Kentucky, and subsequently to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, where, with few short intervals he continued until March 1842. From 1811 to '24 [with the exception of the term in which he was engaged in negotiating the treaty of peace with England] he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives without interruption, by the Democratic party. During the stormy period of the war, Henry Clay was the master spirit to whose hands was committed the labouring oar; and when the war and the measures necessary to its prosecution were assailed by the vindictive and vituperative eloquence of Randolph of Quincy and the legion of federalists and peace party apologists for British outrage and aggression; when the power of the administration was well nigh paralyzed by a treasonable opposition to Mr. Madison and the war; and Van Bu-

ren was openly co-operating with that opposition. It was on Mr. Clay alone that the administration relied, to lend the way in the councils of the nation, and repel the assaults with which treason had beset it, and the journals of Congress and the debates of that perilous period, afford a proud and enduring monument of the zeal and ability with which he performed that duty. No temporizing or half way policy marked his conduct on this occasion—his dauntless and undimmed spirit rose in proportion to the emergency of the occasion, and when disasters befell our arms, and clouds of adversity lowered over us. When weakened by internal divisions and threatened with resistance to the constituted authorities—the thunders of his patriotic eloquence were echoed from the walls of the capitol and reverberated to the remotest corners of his country—resisting and turning back the tide of moral treason with which we were beset and cheering the hearts, and encouraging the hands of his countrymen to the performance of their duty. Such was the course and conduct of Mr. Clay on that occasion: and in relation to every other question of importance to the interests of the country, that has agitated the councils of the nation, we find Mr. Clay taking the same bold and unequivocal positions—unflinching, by the strength and penetration of a matured judgment, the true interests of his country, and enforcing his views by the resistless force and power of his eloquence. From 1805 his attention has been directed to the great questions of the encouragement and protection of the labor and industry of our country against foreign competition, believing it to be the only source of national wealth, happiness and independence. The untiring zeal with which his energies have been directed to this object, constitutes a highly interesting portion of our country's history in its progress towards a settled system of national policy. Throughout his long and brilliant career in public life, embracing a period of forty years, he has taken a prominent and decided part in every important question connected with the interests and character of his country, at home and abroad—and though it would be presumptuous to say he has not erred, we confidently challenge his bitterest rival to show a single instance in which his conduct has been characterized as selfish, mercenary, or in any way unworthy a bold, magnanimous and far-sighted statesman and friend to his country. His opposition to men or to measures, though always ardent, has as uniformly been open, manly and generous, and has borne the evidences of sincerity, and a deep and thorough conviction of the correctness of his positions. Nothing bearing the semblance of party, intrigue, insincerity of profession, or lack of fidelity, can attach to his character, or tarnish his fame. They are the antipodes of his very nature; and his course, approved by judgment, has been illustrated by practice and confirmed by habit—and it is a fact worthy of special notice that the opinions which he entertained on every important question of national policy in 1820, and when every democrat in the nation was proud to hail him as the champion of their principles, are the opinions which he has since steadily advocated and still maintains.\*

Such are the grounds upon which the friends of Henry Clay rest his pretensions to the Presidency, and it is in this view of his character, his principles, his faithful and well-tried fidelity, that every honest republican will rally to his support.

But how stands the case with Mr. Van Buren? Where will his friends point us for the practical evidences of that democracy of which he has made so large and noisy professions? Where shall we look for the proofs of his statesman-like sagacity, his patriotism and devotion to his country's interests in peace or in peril; or his regard for the interests or wishes of the people? We fearlessly answer and challenge refutation, that they are only to be found in his oft-trumpeted & empty professions. There is not even a single measure of national or state policy with which he stands identified in a way that would do honor to the humblest member of Congress or of any state Legislature in the Union.

The records of his fame are only to be found stowed away, in the dark and pestilential archives of political caucuses and secret midnight cabals, got up

\*With this notorious fact before the world, with what grace is the charge of Federalism made against Mr. Clay and his supporters by such Bogus skin-milk pretenders to democracy, as the opposers of the Tariff, and the followers in the train of Martin Van Buren.

to control or defeat the will of the public, and to promote his own personal and ambitious designs. He commenced his public career as a member of the Senate of New York in 1812—A republican by profession, his first official act was to oppose Mr. Madison and the whole republican party of the United States, by voting for electors pledged to the support of Dewitt Clinton for the Presidency.—To effect this object he united with the federalists and peace party men in opposition to the war and its supporters.

From 1812 to '20 he was a member of the senate, and during this time several important measures of state policy were determined, among which was the canal policy—the plan of common school education and several important changes in the judicial system, and although Mr. Van Buren was, during this period, the champion of caucuses, and a leader in whatever appertained to party management and the distribution of offices and appointments, his extreme modesty in meddling with these matters of state policy was the only source of his notoriety in the case. The only prominent acts that characterize his eight years term of service in the senate, are his uniting with the federalists in support of Mr. Clinton in 1812; his union with the 51 high-minded gentlemen of the same political stamp, to oppose Mr. Clinton as governor in 1819, and the active part he took in procuring the election of Rufus King to the Senate of the United States.

Were it not for these acts, the fame acquired by Mr. Van Buren during these eight eventful years in the history of N. York, would not have outlived the celebrity of a holy-day dinner, or a bacchanalian revel. From that time to the present Mr. Van Buren has been the champion of caucuses and caucus discipline, having secured an election to the U. S. Senate in 1821 by a coalition with the federal friends of Mr. King, we find his six years occupancy of a seat in that body passing away with his accustomed neglect of the interests of his country, and his course distinguished only by the figure which he made at the head of the congressional caucus of 66 members of congress and others, by which he attempted to force Win. H. Crawford into the Presidential chair.

To carry out this design in defiance of the public will, he defeated through the action of his friends, the demand of the people of the State of New York, for the passage of a law giving to them the right of choosing Presidential electors. As Governor of New York—Secretary of State—Minister to the Court of St. James—Vice President and President of the United States; his history is alike barren and destitute of a single incident that points to a higher object than to secure to himself the possession of office and power, by maintaining at the public expense a hireling body guard, prompted by no other motive than a thirst for spoils. Such is the contrast between Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, and the means by which they are now designated as candidates for the Presidency, are appropriate and characteristic. While Henry Clay is enthusiastically brought forward by the united and voluntary voice of the whig party, and every where greeted and cheered as the champion of the rights and honor of his country, and the friend and benefactor of his countrymen—Martin Van Buren is at his old trade of forcing himself upon the public by means of caucus intrigue and the influence of his trained mercenaries and spies, and if put in nomination in form, it will be amidst the curses and revilings of every honest man of the party.

## TEXAS.

The Bogus party wire-workers are again at their old tricks, on the question of the annexation of Texas. In the course pursued in this matter we have another illustration of the rotten, soulless and unprincipled character of the leaders of Locofocoism, and their readiness to sacrifice any, and every thing else, to promote their partizan interests, and secure possession of the spoils. There is nothing so high or so low, so exalted or so base, so sacred or profane, as to exempt it from the Hyena-like rapacity of this political press-gang, or prevent its being tortured into an illicit connexion with party politics, provided, it can be turned to good account. This is and ever has been, the prominent trait in the character of the Van Buren system of political tactics.

According to this system it would be as inappropriate to enquire whether a proposition is just, whether it is honest and right—or demanded by the interests of the country, and the wants of the people, preparatory to its adoption or rejection,

as it would to ask an Atheist to verify his word on the Holy Evangelists. The questions, and the only ones ever propounded in this school of politics, are, "how can the matter be used to promote the designs of the leaders of the party? And are you ready to go it right or wrong?"

This is modern Democracy and about the whole of it, and we are this moment witnessing an exemplification of it, in the conduct of the Van Buren dough faces of the North, who are waiting for their cue on the Texas question. We have noticed within the last few days some amusing backing out in cases where opinions had been honestly but too hastily expressed before orders were received from head quarters. Worthy brethren of this Democratic party must learn not to have any opinions on such questions, till the Globe or Free Press decides what is Democratic in the case, otherwise they may find themselves in an awkward position, and be obliged to jump Jim Crow as some individuals we know are preparing to do. That a difference of opinion exists in the north as well as the south we do not doubt, and if that opinion is allowed to operate uninfluenced by party consideration, (with which it really has no natural connexion,) we might hope for an honest decision in the case, a decision in which due regard would be paid to the merits of the question. And in such a case we have no doubt that nine tenths of the citizens of the U. S. would be opposed to annexation. As it is improbable, if not impossible at this time, that such a decision can be had—that alone is sufficient reason for its postponement until the next election shall have passed by. In the meantime, we ought perhaps to excuse such as are hard run for political capital for mounting the hobby, and making the most of it. As for Capt. Tyler, we can excuse him for mounting any hobby, or doing almost any act. If he should even take it in head to imitate the last act of his great prototype Judas Iscariot with the same fidelity that he has imitated his treachery; we would say, well done, and would forthwith contribute our mite to place him beside his great exemplar in the highest niche in the temple of ill fame, with the same sincerity and cheerfulness that we unfortunately cast our vote for him as a whig elector in 1840.

The vindictive and viper-like malignity with which Mr. Clay is assailed by the organs of Van Buren Toryism, is without a parallel in the history of political warfare. Driven to desperation by the premonitory symptoms of defeat that are shadowing forth from every part of the Union, and despairing of success in this unholy struggle for the spoils by honorable means, falsehood and forgery have become the substitutes for facts and argument, and in the use of such missiles there is not an organ more basely subservient than the Free Press. Without capacity to manufacture a respectable "LIE" we see its columns opened for the dissemination of such slander, as the thrice proven forgery of Brown of Indiana, and the following kindred coinage from its own mint.

"Henry Clay writes to the South against the Tariff, and to the middle States and the East for the Tariff." This the Editor of that paper, and every intelligent citizen of the United States, know to be as base a LIE, as it would be to charge Mr. Clay, with being the advocate of M. Van Buren's Subtreasury.

The following extract from Mr. White's remarks in Congress, places the Brown forgery in its true light.

It will be perceived, Mr. Speaker, by a comparison of the extract from the speech, as it was delivered by Mr. Clay, (as reported in the Globe and Intelligencer,) and with the extracts as set forth in the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana, that a forgery has been committed; 1st, by leaving out the word "spirit," and inserting the word "principles;" 2d, by leaving out the word "of," and inserting the word "for;" 3d, by leaving out the words "for protection," and inserting nothing in their stead; words of qualification and limitation to the whole sentence; words of themselves of vital import to the proper understanding of the sentence; words, by omitting which the whole meaning and intent of the sentence is reversed.

That (continued Mr. W.) was said to have been taken from Mr. Clay's speech, and the gentleman said he found the words in the speech precisely as they were quoted; and the gentleman put his veracity before this House and before this nation upon that declaration.

Mr. Brown explained that he had not said this was the precise language, but he contended that it was the sentiment of Mr. Clay.

Mr. White continued. He took issue with the gentleman upon that ground, and just as much so on the ground that they

were the words of Mr. Clay. It was further from the sentiments of Mr. Clay; he repeated, that it was further from carrying out the sentiments of Mr. Clay, than it was from his language; and he would convince, he thought, even the gentleman himself of this fact. No man could have a seat in a jury box; no man could have a seat on this floor; no man could have a seat in a jury box; no man was fit to be outside of lunatic asylum, who would not recognize on the very face of this resolution the mark of falsehood and forgery. What constituted forgery? It was the changing or alteration of a paper either by adding words which were not in it, or by taking words from it that were in it, the changing a material principle of the paper. This was forgery. Now, how did this resolution stand the test of this truth? Did it make its escape from forgery when compared with the declaration of Mr. Clay? "There is no necessity for protection." There is no such expression, no such sentiment, (said Mr. W.) to be found in any speech of Mr. Clay.—

## MR. VAN BUREN WILL NOT BE NOMINATED.

The Madisonian lately asserted, and has not yet retracted the assertion, that Col. Richard M. Johnson told the Editor of that paper, that Mr. Van Buren's nomination would be the funeral knell to the Democratic party. The exact words of the Madisonian were:

"The names of Cass and Johnson were not 'brought to operate against' Mr. Van Buren, without the consent of their owners. Both of those gentlemen (ONE HAS ASSURED US WITH HIS OWN LIPS) believe that the nomination of Mr. Van Buren will be the funeral knell of the Democratic party. It is therefore useless for the Globe to intimate that others have 'used' the names of Cass and Johnson to prevent the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. Those gentlemen have themselves made us of every means in their power to avert such a calamity."

We commented on this paragraph in the Standard of 16th March, but the Madisonian has not touched the subject since. Gen. Cass never said this, or any thing else, to the Editor of the Madisonian. He does not know that Editor—never saw him in his life, and of course Col. Johnson must be the individual who expressed the belief that the nomination of Mr. Van Buren would be the funeral knell of the Democratic party.

The Colonel is not alone in this belief; though few go quite so far. But though few believe that the funeral knell of so great a party can ever be sounded in this Republic, there are thousands who think with us, that the nomination of Mr. Van Buren will insure the defeat of the party in November next, and deliver the country over to the misrule of our antagonists for years to come. That we are, and long have been, one of this latter number, is no secret to our readers, and that the thousands are fast increasing, is as certain as light and death.

The fear of defeat with Mr. Van Buren as our standard bearer, is spreading here and at Albany. The scales begin to drop from men's eyes. The scales which have long been upon their lips, are fast melting away, and they whisper aloud their fears. They begin to be prophetic, and while some speak in the tones of Jeremiah, and lament the issue which they believe to be inevitable, others boldly proclaim the folly of attempting to doubt or disguise the truth.

We were convinced by letters received here, and by conversations with prominent men visiting the city, that much of the reported courage at Albany, was kept up by that sort of whistling which is said to afflict those who walk in dark and solitary places, and we determined to visit the Capitol, and converse with some of our old friends in and out of the Legislature. We were there on Tuesday last, and notwithstanding the meeting of the night before, we found that the half had not been told us. We found the best and most tried, the most unwavering Democrats, all of whom had, like ourselves, adhered to Mr. Van Buren through good and through evil report, more than doubtful as to the possibility of his success, if nominated at Baltimore, and not a few of them avowed their full and honest belief that he could not be elected even if nominated. Some believed with us that he could not be nominated—that such are the demonstrations against him, particularly in our own State, that when the Delegates compare notes at Baltimore, they will be compelled to drop his name, if he does not himself withdraw it before the day of meeting.

We were told and believe it, that such efforts have been made to secure the re-nomination of Gov. Bouck, and that his success is so identified with that of Mr. Van Buren, that unless some new candi-